



1-8-1903

The Independent, V. 28, Thursday, January 8, 1903, [Whole Number: 1436]

The Independent

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THE INDEPENDENT

Published Every Thursday.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTG. CO., PA.

E. S. MOSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903.

THE new County Commissioners have decided to continue the county tax rate at two mills.

MISSOURI is now credited with the greatest corn yield, estimated at 315,000,000 bushels. Iowa is a close second with 300,000,000 bushels, and Kansas and Nebraska follow.

SENATOR LODGE's resolution to suspend the duty on coal for ninety days, is just good enough—if put in force—for ninety days. The tax on coal should be removed absolutely and forever.

THE losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the year just closed are computed at \$161,000,000. This is some \$9,000,000 less than the figures for 1901, and \$18,000,000 less than the losses of 1900, which formed the pretext for a general increase of rates.

THE Legislature convened at Harrisburg Tuesday. Senator Scott, of Philadelphia, was elected President pro tem of the Senate, and Henry P. Walton, of Philadelphia, was chosen Speaker of the House by a unanimous party vote. A resolution for early adjournment was passed. A most excellent message from Governor Stone was received and read.

WHEN Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, gets through with his Utopian crusade, in the form of law, against the Trusts, it may even then occur to his gigantic intellect that he has been fruitlessly engaged in trying to regulate the appetite of a big hog by pulling at the animal's caudal appendage; while consumers will be forced to continue, as in times past, to carry extra corn to the hog!

THE laws of New Jersey, providing for the chartering of corporations, have furnished that State with an abundant revenue. The corporation taxes for 1902 aggregated nearly \$4,000,000. The number of corporations chartered was 2249, with a capitalization of \$1,563,443,490. Forty-two of the companies chartered have an authorized capital of \$10,000,000 or over. Twenty-five are capitalized at \$50,000,000 and upward. With this showing little Jersey can stand some criticism from Pennsylvanians.

EDITOR MEREDITH, of the Central News of Perkasio, Bucks county, is to be credited with the following very considerate statement: "It is the old man we love. The gray-haired, wrinkled veteran of commercial and moral battles; the man whose toil has brought a competence so that he may rest; who acts by precedents and experience—not by experiment; who has knowledge, wisdom and power not measured only by muscle, and favorable circumstance; who can advise wholesomely the young fellows; who looks on the past as a series of incidents and on eternity as the essential; who isn't afraid any more. His is the friendship worth having; the confidence so hard to secure—but so valuable. Here's to you, old man."

THE special attention of the public has been directed to the new court house, in course of construction at Norristown, the past week. Recurring periods for reflection with reference to the considerable undertaking referred to are to be anticipated. It was announced last week that representatives of the Committee that assumed charge of the enterprise from the start had recommended changes and extras amounting to one hundred and six thousand dollars and fifty-two cents, and that the old Commissioners had agreed to enforce the recommendation. It has since been announced that the Commissioners, just before retiring from office, determined not to accept the recommendation and make it binding, by special resolution, upon their immediate successors. The contract, as originally awarded to Miller & Co., of Pittsburgh, involved the sum of \$155,354. Since extras, additions, and changes have increased the total to \$259,527, not including the cost of furniture, special fixtures, etc., yet to be estimated upon. The latest proposition for extras, which, if adopted, would have swelled the total cost of the building, without furniture, to \$414,881, seems to furnish some food for reflection. Did the members of the Committee, that assumed the task of advocating the construction of a new court house and elaborated the plans therefor, know just what they wanted or what they were doing previous to the awarding of the contract for \$155,354? Were they satisfied and did they expect to remain satisfied with what that contract called for, or was the contract merely looked upon as a starter in the direction of a contemplated, distant goal, along the line of public improvement? First the figures were \$155,354; now the lump sum is fixed at \$259,527, with over one hundred thousand dollars in addition in contemplation. Is it not about time for that Committee to wholly pull itself together, buckle down to hard effort and finally determine exactly how the new court house is to be fashioned and just what it is to be like when completed, and just what it is to cost, and determine to stop this business of patchwork procedure that must ultimately result in a considerable amount of dissatisfaction and disappointment? Since the work has been started, we believe the INDEPENDENT voices the judgment of a large majority of the taxpayers of the county in saying that the new building should be made large enough and strong enough to serve the conveniences of public officials and of the public, and withstand the ravages of the "gnawing tooth of time" for the next century; that plain, substantial work should be insisted upon, and that no extravagances either in finishing or furnishings should be tolerated under any consideration or pretext. Plain oak, and oak is about as everlasting as most wood, will be quite substantial and sufficiently stylish for the great majority of taxpayers, whose homes are perforce only moderately furnished. Whilst we decidedly favor a first-class building, as to strength, convenience, and comfort, we distinctly disfavor a lot of extras here and there at a lot of cost for the purpose of deferring to individual whims and aesthetic inclinations. The Committee is up against a live proposition, one that has some elements of toughness about it, and unless the Committee is exceeding careful, and the new County Commissioners, ditto, the average taxpayer of Montgomery county will have sufficient reason to indulge in some very serious as well as emphatic criticism in days to come.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 1, 1903. —Some advance figures furnished by the Treasury Department afford a gratifying indication of the remarkable prosperity of the United States. While no definite statistics have been issued showing the present wealth of the country, it is conservatively estimated that it will aggregate \$102,000,000,000, making a per capita wealth of \$1,186. The total wealth has increased during the year by \$4,500,000,000. The earliest published statistics on this subject are for 1850, when the total wealth of the country was \$7,135,780,000, the per capita wealth but \$307.69. The total exports of the past year are estimated at \$1,340,000,000, the figures for the first eleven months being now available, and the total imports at \$950,000,000. The imports are greater by \$70,000,000 than those for any previous year, the manufacturers of this country having been unable to supply the demand for manufactured goods notwithstanding the fact that the facilities of production in every industry have been increased to an extraordinary extent. There is an additional reason, however, which is found in the immense demand for raw materials, the increased importation of which is represented by \$55,000,000 of the total \$70,000,000. There has been some falling off of exports from the two previous years but that is accounted for by the fact that the drought of a year ago resulted in a greatly reduced production of breadstuffs.

The State Department has received advices from Consul General Gummere, at Tangier, confirming the report that the Sultan of Morocco has been badly defeated by the fanatics of the interior and that his sway is seriously menaced. The chief interest to Americans in this news lies in the fact that there are a number of American missionaries in Fez whose lives would be endangered by the overthrow of the Sultan. France, Germany and Great Britain have many citizens and large interests in Morocco and the present strife may lead to an invasion by European allies, similar to the recent Peking expedition. The territory of Morocco is the last piece of unappropriated territory in northern Africa. It is coveted by Spain, who regards the country across the Mediterranean as her natural perquisite, by France whose colonies already surround Morocco, and by Great Britain who desires Tangier to complete her command of the entrance to the Mediterranean, already partially established by the fortification of Gibraltar. Germany has no natural reason for coveting Morocco, but advances the argument that as she controls one-third of the trade of the country she has as good a claim as any of the other powers. The fact that, when Great Britain, Germany and the other powers were trying to discipline an American country, a complicated and dangerous situation should have arisen in their own domain is regarded by the State Department officials as a sort of poetic justice and they frankly say that they have no objection to the "carrying of the war into Africa."

The consideration of foreign relations promises to add unusual interest to the approaching session of Congress which might otherwise be predominated by the dull routine of appropriation bills. The Cuban treaty is already before the Senate, as is the Newfoundland convention. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is likely to call up the Kassin treaties with France and Germany, and it is the hope of Secretary Hay that he will be able to submit the Colombian treaty at an early date.

With the exception of a single clause, the Colombian treaty is concluded, but that clause is an important one. It contains the provision for an annual rental for the zone of land which will be virtually transferred to the United States. According to the terms of the convention, so far concluded, the United States is to receive a leasehold of the desired zone with the privilege of renewal at its pleasure. An annuity, the amount of which remains to be determined, is to be fixed by the treaty for all time, instead of being subject to increase at the end of every fourteen years, as was provided in the original protocol. The Panama railroad, which under the terms made with the Panama Canal Company, was to revert to the Colombian government at the end of sixty years, is to become the permanent property of the United States. From the desired strip of land Colombia claims to receive at the present time an annual income of \$500,000, one-half of which is paid out of the proceeds of the Panama Railway. Colombia, therefore, demands that she receive the same income when the territory shall have passed to the United States and Secretary Hay is holding out for an annuity of less than half the amount demanded. State Department officials regard the return of former Minister Concha to his country as menacing the interests of the United States in Colombia and it has been suggested in the Colombian press that if the United States is unwilling to pay a reasonable sum for the desired privileges doubtless Germany would and could do so without violation of the Monroe Doctrine since the American diplomats have declared that a perpetual lease would not constitute the relinquishment of territory by Colombia and therefore it could not be construed as the acquisition of territory by Germany.

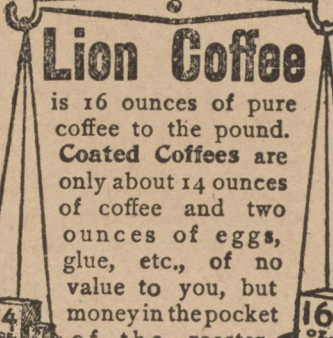
It is rumored that the President has some surprises in store for the country and especially for the politicians in connection with the Panama Canal Commission. He has said that he wants no purely ornamental members for the Commission and that he must have young and energetic men. This is contrary to all precedent and directly opposed to the views of the politicians who regard such positions as the natural perquisites of what are popularly known as "lame ducks," men who have served their party as politicians and have subsequently lost their influence and failed of reelection to the Senate, House, etc. Mr. Roosevelt is determined that there shall be no repetition of the French scandals in connection with the American canal and to that end he does not intend to appoint figureheads who will be obliged to entrust all administrative details to their subordinates.

THE PROTECTION OF CATTLE AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS BY VACCINATION.

Some experiments on the vaccination of cattle against tuberculosis have recently been published by Dr. Leonard Pearson, State Veterinarian of Pennsylvania, and Dr. S. H. Gilliland. These experiments were conducted at the Veterinary School of the University of Pennsylvania, with the support of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. The work has been in progress more than two years, thus antedating all other work along this line, for the German investigations of von Behring did not begin until July 1901. No other investigations of this sort have been reported in any other country than in the United States and Germany. The process used was to inject into the vein of the animal to be protected a small quantity of suspension of tubercle bacilli non virulent for cattle. This procedure, called vaccination, may be repeated several times with gradually ascending quantities. The immediate effect is to produce a passing fever following each injection, which does not annoy the animal enough to cause it to lose a single meal. The general health is not disturbed by the process of vaccination. When the series of vaccinations is completed the animal had an astonishingly high degree of immunity to tuberculosis. In the last experiments completed four young cattle were used. Two of these were vaccinated last March. All four were inoculated in July by injecting into the wind-pipe a quantity of culture of virulent tubercle bacilli. A large quantity was introduced and each of the four animals received exactly the same treatment. These animals were killed in October. It was found that the cattle that had not been vaccinated were extensively tubercular, showing alternations of this disease in the wind-pipe, lungs, throat and intestinal glands; while the two vaccinated animals, inoculated the same time, from the same material, and in the same way, were free from tubercular infection and were sound.

Dr. Pearson considers that this principle of immunization as applied to vaccination against tuberculosis of cattle is proven and it now remains only to work out the details of the method. This important work is being continued on a larger scale for the purpose of ascertaining the simplest and shortest practicable method of vaccination.

It is not yet known how long the immunity will last nor what the ultimate effect upon the animal will be. So far, however, as the few experiments here and in Germany show, no fear need be anticipated of unfavorable results in these particulars. What is needed now is the painstaking use of the method on a few tubercular herds kept



Lion Coffee
is 16 ounces of pure coffee to the pound. Coated Coffees are only about 14 ounces of coffee and two ounces of eggs, glue, etc., of no value to you, but money in the pocket of the roaster.

Free Advice About Your Hair

If your hair is falling out through illness or from any other cause, even when there is partial baldness, we will microscopically examine hair cut from the affected parts and advise you what is best to do to bring it back to a healthy, luxuriant growth.

This advice will be without any cost to you, and will have our personal attention.

K. & E. Hoffmeister,
Dealers in Finest Hair Goods.
HAIR AND SCALP SPECIALISTS.
Separate Departments for Ladies and Gentlemen.

124 South Thirteenth St., PHILADELPHIA.

under careful and continuous observation. A scrupulously careful trial on a limited scale under proper conditions will do more to furnish the information needed to answer the few remaining questions under this discovery than any amount of general use under less careful supervision. In the estimation of the investigators it would be premature to apply this vaccination to herds until such further experiments are completed. An effort will be made to secure State aid for experiments on a scale large enough to solve this most important problem.

THE SEEDLESS ORANGE.

The seedless orange was introduced into this country through the acumen of a man who recognized the value of that variety of which he had heard in Brazil, and another contribution to our stock of fruit, of even greater value is promised by the development of a "frost proof orange tree" by the Department of Agriculture at Washington. The people of Florida impossibly wasted their natural forest growth for the purpose of getting immediate returns from pitch, rosin and lumber, and thus removed from the orange groves some protection from the frost laden winds of winter. Several severe winters damaged the crop, and the effort has been made to produce an orange tree that will withstand the cold. It is said the effort has succeeded, and that a tree has been developed that can be grown 200 miles further north than Florida.

79 Parlor Lamps

ONE-HALF
Their regular value.

WHY? They arrived too late for holiday trade. We refused to take them. Lamp Manufacturing Co. consigned them to us at one-half the regular wholesale price rather than to take them back. We have accepted the offer. For the benefit of our customers we offer a

10.00 Lamp for \$5.00	8.00 Lamp for \$4.00
6.00 Lamp for 3.00	5.00 Lamp for 2.50
4.00 Lamp for 2.00	3.00 Lamp for 1.50
2.00 Lamp for 1.00	1.00 Lamp for .50

Every lamp has centre draft burner, handsomely decorated globe, fancy metal trimmings. Call early to have first pick.

G. LANZ,
DIAMOND DEALER,
211 DEKALB STREET,
NORRISTOWN, Pa.

Seasonable Goods

—AT—

Brownback's Store.

Every department is stocked with WINTER GOODS at prices that will make them move.

Beautiful patterns in Flannels, Serges and cashmeres. Outing Flannels, Wool Flannel, and materials that will make you comfortable.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS in variety. Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. A complete line of Fred's Shoes. See our Corduroy Pants, good and strong.

Buy a **PURITAN OIL HEATER** and be comfortable, until your coal bin is replenished; different patterns to select from.

Horse and Stable Blankets and Plush Robes—quality and prices right.

BOSS WASHING MACHINE. GROCERIES, a full and complete line at close prices.

Paints, Oils, Terra Cotta Pipe, Cement, Salt, Crushed Oyster Shells.

—OR—

E. G. Brownback,
TRAPE, PA.

WOMEN'S KID SHOES--

Now, \$1.50.	were \$2.00.
Now, \$1.25.	were \$1.50, \$1.75

Children's Kid Shoes, 5 to 8, now 55c., were 75c.

MEN'S SHOES.

Box Calf, Ex. Sole, Solid, now \$1.68, were \$2.00.

LOTUS SHOE, Box and Velour, a special.

Shoes, very good wearers, no reduction, \$2.00. Children's Rubbers, 6 to 10½, 25c.

Call and get the bargains.

H. L. NYCE.
6 E. Main St. NORRISTOWN.

YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE

In making your purchases at FENTON'S STORE. Years of experience enables the proprietor to know just what to buy, how to buy, and how to sell the thousand and more articles kept in stock in a thoroughly equipped general store.

In DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, or in any department of the big store on the corner you will find what you want at the right price.

Ready-made Pantaloons and Overalls, Overshoes, and Fred's Boots and Shoes are among the specialties.

Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oil, Putty, Hardware.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in variety.

—OR—

W. P. FENTON,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

THE BIG STORE.

We Give Red Star Trading Stamps in All Departments.

5c. and 10c. Department.

THIS DEPARTMENT IS ONE OF THE LEADING FEATURES OF THE BIG STORE.

We are now offering some special bargains in

Tinware, Glassware, and Chinaware.

These articles are usually sold at from 15c. to 25c. each. Our special price is

TEN CTS. EACH.

H. E. Elston,
55 and 60 East Main Street,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

DID YOU EVER KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF OUR SLEEVE BUTTONS?

We are still offering the trade a perfect stock—conspicuous for its vastness and variety.

Pretty Gild Sleeve Buttons, \$2.00.
Diamond Mounted Sleeve Buttons, \$3.50.

All our FANCY HANDLED

Umbrellas

are of the BEST COVERS. The difference in price is due to the ornamentation of the handles. Gold and silver mounted in natural woods and ivory.

J. D. SALLADE'S,
JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,
16 East Main St.,
Opposite Public Square,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

—FOR—
THE BEST
—GO TO—

OIL STOVES

GEO. F. CLAMER,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
Electrical and Bicycle Supplies.

Poultry Netting

ALL SIZES.

AGENT FOR
Singer Sewing Machines

Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, American Field, Fencing, Ellwood Lawn Fencing, Cold Water Paint for barns, fences, etc.

**Main Street, Near Depot,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.**

Closing-Out Sale

Of Many Different Lines and Broken Lots. A GENERAL CLEAN-UP.

WOMEN'S KID SHOES--

Now, \$1.50.	were \$2.00.
Now, \$1.25.	were \$1.50, \$1.75

Children's Kid Shoes, 5 to 8, now 55c., were 75c.

MEN'S SHOES.

Box Calf, Ex. Sole, Solid, now \$1.68, were \$2.00.

LOTUS SHOE, Box and Velour, a special.

Shoes, very good wearers, no reduction, \$2.00. Children's Rubbers, 6 to 10½, 25c.

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YOU WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE

In making your purchases at FENTON'S STORE. Years of experience enables the proprietor to know just what to buy, how to buy, and how to sell the thousand and more articles kept in stock in a thoroughly equipped general store.

In DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, DRIED FRUITS, CANNED GOODS, or in any department of the big store on the corner you will find what you want at the right price.

Ready-made Pantaloons and Overalls, Overshoes, and Fred's Boots and Shoes are among the specialties.

Crockery and Glassware, Paints, Oil, Putty, Hardware.

Gents' Furnishing Goods in variety.

—OR—

W. P. FENTON,
COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

OUR OVERCOAT SALE

Start the New Year in comfort with one of our Style Gray Oxford or Gray or Black Irish Frieze Overcoats, length 44 to 50 inches.

Men's \$12.00 Black or Blue, now \$10.00.
Men's \$10.00 Black or Gray, now \$8.50.
Men's \$8.50 Gray or Tan, \$6.50.
Youths' \$5.00 Gray or Tan, \$3.50.

CORDUROY SUITS AND PANTS

Men's \$13.50 Suits, now \$10.00.
Men's \$14.00 Pants, now \$3.50.
Men's \$3.00 Pants, now \$2.50.

- Special Sale of HOUSE COATS, OR SMOKING JACKETS.

Only 8 left from the Holiday Goods pattern at about Half Price.

\$5.50 Grade now \$4.00.
\$3.50 Grade now \$2.00.
\$4.50 Grade now \$3.00.

Sure to please you. Come see them.

I. P. WILLIAMS,
225 Main Street,
and Springer's Block,
NORRISTOWN, PA.

AFTER Christmas

We Hold the Usual Sale of

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT—

A GREAT SACRIFICE

In the Carpet Department—

THERE IS AN EXCELLENT STOCK OF

LINOLEUMS AND OIL CLOTHS

BRENDLINGERS

80 and 82 Main Street, 213 and 215 DeKalb
NORRISTOWN PA.

Headquarters for HOLIDAY GOODS.

GUS EGOLF'S FURNITURE STORE

Largest Stock in Montgomery County to Select From.

Come see, and you will be convinced, and will also find that prices are low quality of goods. A few of the articles:

200 Different Styles Fancy Rockers.	100 Different Styles Bedroom Suits.
100 Different Patterns Morris Chairs.	50 Different Patterns Parlor Suits.
100 Different Styles Parlor and Library Tables.	75 Different Styles Sideboards.
50 Different Patterns Library Cases.	50 Different Patterns Extension Tables.
50 Different Styles Ladies' Desks.	Dining Room Chairs to match.
25 Different Styles Lad es' Toilet Tables.	50 Different Styles Flat Racks.
40 Different Patterns Couches, covered with Velour and Leather.	30 Different Patterns China Closets.
	30 Different Styles Chiffoniers.

Large Assortment of Wardrobes, Office Desks and Chairs. Large Selection of Ladies' Desk Chairs and Odd Fancy Parlor Chairs.

Really here in this immense stock is to be found everything in FURNITURE, needed in the household. Largest and finest stock of

CHILDREN'S TOYS

Such as Doll Carts, Rockers, Morris Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc., all in great variety.

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented. Storage for Household Goods.

EACH PARTY'S GOODS LOCKED IN A SEPARATE ROOM.

GUS EGOLF,
113 E. Main Street, Keystone Phone 71, **NORRISTOWN, PA.**

SPECIAL NOTICE!

STORM COATS, SWAGGER OVERCOATS AND ALL HEAVY SUITS (ALL SIZES),

GREAT REDUCTION

HERMAN WETZEL

66-68 Main St., Norristown.

COLLEGEVILLE NEWS STAND

Daily and Sunday papers, periodicals, magazines, etc., for sale. Orders for books, papers, reading material, etc., taken, promptly supplied. Segars, tobacco, pipes, &c. Candles in variety! Fruit in season. Papers served by carrier through Collegeville.

JOHN H. BARTMAN,
10-17-3m. Newsdealer.

WANTED--FAITHFUL PERSONS TO TRAVEL for well established house in a few counties, calling on merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$100 a year and expenses. \$19.70 a week in cash and expenses. Position permanent. Write to Mr. J. H. BARTMAN, 384 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED. Experienced looper, knitter, toppers. Learners taken. Steady work and good wages. Apply at THE PERKIOEN KNITTING DEPARTMENT, 8-21, Collegeville.

RAILROADS.

Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 16, 1902.

Trains Leave Collegeville.

For PERKINSON JUNCTION, BRIDGEPORT AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6:30, 8:15, 11:30 a. m.; 5:50 p. m. Sundays—6:30 a. m.; 6:20 p. m.

For ALLENTOWN—Week days—7:14, 10:09 a. m.; 8:19, 6:45, p. m. Sundays—8:30 a. m.; 7:30 p. m.

Trains For Collegeville.

Leave BRIDGEPORT—Week days—6:41, 9:29 a. m.; 2:19, 6:07, p. m. Sundays—7:06 a. m.; 6:21 p. m.

Leave PERKINSON JUNCTION—Week days—7:00, 9:47 a. m.; 3:00, 6:51, p. m. Sundays—8:15 a. m.; 7:22 p. m.

Leave ALLENTOWN—Week days—4:25, 6:50, 9:45 a. m.; 4:35 p. m. Sunday—4:35 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

IN EFFECT SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

Leave Philadelphia, Chestnut Street wharf and South Street wharf, for

ATLANTIC CITY. CAPE MAY. OCEAN CITY.

Atlantic City. Cape May. Ocean City.

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Furniture

Fresh From the Factories, now

on Exhibition at the

COLLEGEVILLE

Furniture Warerooms!

We are now prepared to offer

our customers goods at prices

never before heard of.

Our line of Chamber Suits, at prices ranging

from \$12 to \$50, are the best in the

market, and are well worth inspection.

Parlor Suits in Hair Cloth, Brocade and

Silk Tapestry, from \$15 to \$50, are hard to

be equalled.

Sleighbeds, from \$25 to \$30, in Solid

Oak, fancy tops and plate glass, are the

finest.

Dining Room Chairs, Fancy Rockers,

Lounges, Couches, Hall Racks and Fancy

Book Cases, that cannot fail to attract your

attention, both in quality and price.

We carry a full line of Rugs, Carpet

Sweepers, Toilet Sets, Fancy Lamps, Dinner

and Tea Sets.

Bed Springs, Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters,

Feathers, and bedding of all kinds.

Our line of Carpets is complete. Best

Tatting at 50 cents; good at 40 cents; fair

at 30 cents.

Picture Frames made to order.

Window Shades of all kinds. We are selling

a good Spring Roller Shade at 25 cents.

Make your selections early, while stock is

complete.

Repairing and upholstering attended to

promptly. All goods delivered free.

FURNISHING

Undertaker & Embalmer

Orders entrusted to my charge will receive

the most careful and painstaking attention.

John L. Bechtel,

COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

PHONE No. 18.

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FARM GARDEN

DANISH DAIRY METHOD.

Manipulation of the Udder as Practiced

by Progressive Dairywomen.

A test of Danish dairy methods at the

Wisconsin station, reported by

Professor Woll in bulletin 96, shows a

constant daily gain in the amount of

milk from manipulation of the udder

when milking.

The Soendergaard system, one of the

methods taught in the dairy schools

and used by progressive dairywomen in

Denmark, is as follows:

First Manipulation.—The right quarters

of the udder are pressed against each

other (if the udder is very large

and can be used to measure much larger

volume of milk, chief defects of this

device are that the box often fills with

sediment, which must be removed, and

that the water as it issues from the

notch requires a drop of at least double

the depth of water flowing through the

notch.

For nearly half a century western

farmers have tried to devise a way

by which water might be measured as

it flows through a headgate. They hoped

to make one structure answer two purposes.

In this they have failed for the reason

that water is so much agitated and

turbulent in flow as to pass through a

headgate as to render it impossible to

secure an accurate measurement. Of late years, measuring box-

es have been placed at the most suitable

points below the headgates, and the latter

control the stream while the former

indicate the volumes. This rule applies

to at least fifty feet between the two

structures, and if a better site can be

secured farther down the ditch the

intervening distance may be increased

to several hundred feet.

Professor Foster's pamphlet contains

working drawings for four weir boxes

intended to be placed near the headgates

of farmers' laterals that divert water

from natural streams or canals; also a

weir box for the head of a large lateral

that will measure sufficient water to

supply the needs of from five to

fifteen farmers. This publication is the

first of a series of farmers' bulletins on

irrigation topics.

Thomas A. Becket.

In 1538, when Henry VIII. visited up

Thomas a Becket's grave and ordered that

his name from the scroll of saints, he also